

of pneumonia; the unfavourable symptoms rapidly developed, and he died on the 10th.

His character was in all respects a fine one—that of one of those sterling men whom the more you know the more you appreciate.

Dr. Brady was buried on January 14th in the old cemetery at Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the funeral was attended by numbers of the medical and scientific men of the neighbourhood.

Dr. Brady's numerous contributions to our knowledge of the Foraminifera need not be particularly referred to. Some of these were written in conjunction with his late friend Dr. Carpenter, others jointly with Parker and Jones. His great and magnificent work on the Foraminifera of the 'Challenger' must long remain the chief authority on the subject.

At the British Association meeting held in Newcastle in 1863 Brady was instrumental in founding the Pharmaceutical Conference, which has since that time held its meetings immediately before those of the British Association itself. Of that Conference he was himself President at Brighton in 1872, and again at Bradford in 1873.

In 1874 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1888 became a member of the Council. In 1886 the University of Aberdeen bestowed upon him an honorary LL.D.; and in the same year he had the honour of receiving a gold medal from the Emperor of Austria in recognition of services rendered to the National Museum.

His very extensive collection of Foraminifera was presented by him during his life to the University of Cambridge; and the great 'Challenger' collections, with many other types given by Brady, can be consulted in the British Museum.

The Genus Limacella.

On pp. 184–186 of the February number Mr. Pilsbry has some remarks on the genus *Tebennophorus* or *Limacella*, to which I may perhaps be permitted to reply, taking his several points in order.

- (1) That plate of Blainville's has certainly received bad treatment. The figures have been inaccurately copied; Férussac quoted it wrongly; and now, as Mr. Pilsbry has shown, I also have erred with regard to it! There are two figures iv., labelled respectively 1 and 2. Fig. 2 is obviously *Veronicella*, but fig. 1, for which alone my reference was intended, looks like *Limacella*, though from Blainville's text it is clearly intended for *Veronicella* also. I quite agree with Mr. Pilsbry that fig. iv. no. 1 might or might not from its appearance be of the genus under discussion; and as it is stated to be *Veronicella*, there apparently remains no doubt that my reference of it to *Limacella* was erroneous. I am still of the opinion, however, that fig. v. represents the genus American writers call *Tebennophorus*.

- (2) There is, I think, no doubt about the slugs I described being Blainville's types; nor are these the only British-Museum slugs described by Blainville. The Museum is mentioned in the original paper.
- (3) It is very difficult to say whether inaccuracy of description, when there is no doubt what was intended, ought to condemn a name. If so, there will have to be considerable slaughter of the genera described by early authors, or, for that matter, by some recent ones. *Philomyces*, which Mr. Pilsbry thinks might be adopted, was also inaccurately defined. So far as is known there is no slug in existence really agreeing with the original descriptions of *Limacella* or *Philomyces* taken literally.
- (4) *Limacella*, Brard, if it is anything, is *Limax* of modern authors, not *Agriolimax*. But a genus founded for the shells only of species of the Linnean *Limax* cannot be recognized as valid, and the only authors who have adopted it are Dr. Jousseau (1876) and Dr. Turton. The former writes *Limacella* for *Limax*, auctt., and *Limax* for *Arion*; while Dr. Turton (1831) kept the name for the shells of *Limax* and allied genera, though spelling it *Limacellus*. We are told, for instance, that *Limacellus parma*, Brard, is "found in the *Limax maximus*," as though it were a sort of parasite!
- (5) I think it nearly certain that my *Limacella nebulosa* is Rafinesque's species *E. nebulosus*; but if so, of course that author described it incorrectly. Mr. Pilsbry will observe that I have given the reference with a query.

While on the subject, it may be well to mention that there is a figure and description of *Limacella lactiformis* (as *Elfortiana*) in Knight's 'Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature,' vol. ii. and fig. 2598. The figure is very bad, being a rough copy of that in Man. de Mal.; but the generic description, so far as it goes, is accurate.

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3 Fairfax Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.,
February 3, 1891.

Preliminary Diagnoses of Four new Mammals from East Africa.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Nyctinomus lobatus, sp. n.

Allied to and of the same size as *N. tenuis*, Raf. (*N. Cestoni*, Savi), but distinguished by its much larger ears, tragus, and anti-tragus, by the thinness of the ear-membranes and keel, and by its belly being pure white. Forearm 63 millim.

Hab. Turquel, Sük, inland British East Africa. Coll. F. J. Jackson, Esq.